CHITALDRUG DISTRICT BOARD.

Notification No. C. 292—28-29, *dated* 28*th August* 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the District Board, Chitaldrug, propose to issue the following rules for combating epidemics as bye-laws under Section 57 of the District Board Regulation.

Any one objecting to the proposed rules may, within one month from the date of publication of the said rules in the ***Mysore Gazette*** send his objection to the President, District Board, Chitaldrug.

C. S. KUPPUSWAMIENGAR,
President.

RULES FOR COMBATING EPIDEMICS IN RURAL AREAS.

1. *Agency invested with responsibility for action.*—The Amildars of Taluks and Deputy Amildars of Sub-Taluks, assisted by the Village Panchayet Inspectors shall be responsible under the general or special instructions of the Deputy Commissioner and of the District Health Officer on his behalf, for the observance of the rules prescribed hereunder for rural areas both the general rules pertaining to procedure and the special ones laid down under specific diseases. The District Board Sanitary Inspector for the area shall likewise be responsible to carry out such duties as may be assigned to him by the District Health Officer in furtherance of the preventive measures. The Sanitary Inspector while posted for epidemic duty shall be relieved of all other duties.

2. *Prompt report of outbreaks of epidemics.*—(*a*) *By local officer.*—It shall be the duty of the Patel or, in his absence, of the shanbhog, to prepare in quadruplicate and submit simultaneously by express messenger a report to (1) Local Medical Officer within whose jurisdiction the village is situated; (2) The Sanitary Inspector through the Amildar; (3) The District Medical Officer, and (4) The President, District Board, as soon as cases of any epidemic, whether imported or indigenous, occur and in the case of plague immediately rat mortality is observed in the village.

(*b*) *By Amildar or Deputy Amildar.*—The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar on receipt of the report from any village shall send immediate information (1) to the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest dispensary, (2) to the President of Municipal Councils in the taluk, (3) to the District Medical Officer, (4) to the District Health Officer in the District where a separate officer is stationed, (5) to the Deputy Commissioner of the District and the President of the District Board, (6) the Amildars of the adjoining taluks, and (7) to the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. *Preliminary action before the arrival of Medical Officer.*—(*a*) *By Patel.*—The Patel or in his absence, the shanbhog, pending the arrival of superior officers, shall notify to the villagers the expediency of following the elementary sanitary rules (printed as an annexure) and make arrangements to see that the sanitation near the infected locality is carefully observed. These arrangements shall include the adoption as far as possible of such of the preventive measures as can be carried out without any professional assistance.

(*b*) *By Amildar or Deputy Amildar.*—If the Medical Officer or the Village Panchayet Inspector has not already proceeded to the village, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar shall forthwith proceed to the village and personally see to the carrying out of disinfections and other preventive measures. He may leave the village before the arrival of a medical subordinate or Village Panchayat Inspector, in case the hobli Shekdar is left in the village to carry out his instructions. Special endeavour should be made to encourage and develop local initiative by enlisting the co-operation of the village panchayet members and of voluntary workers possessing influence in the villages.

4. *Form of report and frequency of submission.*—The report alluded to in the third paragraph should be in the following form :—

Daily return of epidemics in ..... Village ..... Taluk.

Name of the disease and characteristic symptoms noticed	Date of commencement	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks as to particular locality, etc.

Date.....

Signature of the Patel.

1089

The report should be submitted by the Patel daily till after a week of the occurrence of the last case of the epidemic in the village.

5. *Stock of disinfectants and medicine.*—The Deputy Commissioners should, in consultation with the District Boards in the Districts, see that each Taluk Office is supplied with a sufficient quantity of dis infectants and a sufficient number of medicine chests with a complete set of instructions for the use of disinfectants and the medicine, the quantity and number of these articles being fixed in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner and the Senior Surgeon respectively. The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar will be responsible for taking prompt action to maintain sufficient stock of medicine and disinfectants in the Taluk.

6. *Custody and issue of disinfectants and medicine.*—The stock of medicine and disinfectants should be kept in the Taluk Office but its issue will be regulated by the local medical officer who, on receipt of first information of an outbreak of an epidemic, will advice the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as to the quantity of medicine and disinfectants that may be issued for use in the affected area. If the medical officer himself proceeds to the village, he shall take with him both disinfectants and required medicines. In the case of villages with a population of over 1,000, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar should arrange to leave with the Patel, or the Chairman of the Village Panchayet as the case may be, a sufficient quantity of disinfectants and a couple of medicine chests with clear written instructions for its use.

7. *Application for medical assistance and extra sanitary staff.*—If the epidemic breaks out in more than one village at the same time and the services of the Village Panchayet Inspector and the Medical subordinate or otherwise fully employed, the Amildar shall apply without loss of time to the District Medical Officer for Medical Assistance and to the Deputy Commissioner for additional sanitary staff. In the meantime suitable arrangements should be made for the adoption of preventive measures, a temporary gang for disinfection and observation work being employed, if necessary. The Municipal Councils and Village Panchayets should arrange to train a few men in the permanent conservancy staff in the technique of disinfection so that they may be deputed for preventive duty their places being taken by the temporary gang newly employed. Similar training should be given through the Village Panchayet Inspectors to a few local men in all important villages.

8. *Organisation of preventive and medical staff.*—Should it appear to the Deputy Commissioner that any epidemic immediately threatens to spread into several villages at the same time, he should immediately arrange to organise a preventive and medical staff and place it at the disposal of District Health Officer for working these rules. The staff should be stationed in a central place in the affected area and should operate in the village situated within a radius of five miles from such place. The apparatus, disinfectants and medicine chests required by the staff should be issued from the nearest Taluk Office, the stock being replenished wherever necessary from this source.

9. *Personnel of the staff.*—The staff shall ordinarily consist of :—

(1) The Village Panchayet Inspector of the Taluk ;

(2) One maistry and a gang of temporary coolies not less than six in number ; and

(3) A Sub-Assistant Surgeon drawn from the Medical Department and trained in inoculation work and giving intravenous injections.

It will be the duty of members of preventive staff to obtain early information as to the cases of epidemics occurring in the circle to visit every house in which a case has occurred, to thoroughly disinfect the infected house, including the floors, the walls and the furniture with a solution of phenyle or cyllin (or other disinfectant) that may from time to time be issued from the Medical Stores.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon also shall reside in a central place and be available for attendance free of charge on the sick in their own houses. The Village Panchayets in the area should as early as possible be associated with the work of the staff, both preventive and medical. They should be frequently consulted as to the course of action consistently with these rules and their suggestions for payment of compensation, construction of temporary isolation sheds, sinking of temporary wells, etc., duly carried out.

10. *Powers of sanction of the District Board.*—The District Board is empowered to sanction within the limits of the Budget provision :—

(*a*) the employment of temporary gangs ;

(*b*) the purchase of diet articles and country medicines ;

(*c*) other contingent charges pertaining to relief measures ; and

(*d*) compensation for infected bedding and clothing destroyed.

In the case of the available grant in the Budget being found inadequate by reason of an unusual severity of prevalence of the disease in the district, a special grant-in-aid may be applied for to the Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

11. *Imprest for expenditure.*—The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as the case may be should be provided with a permanent advance of Rs. 50 for expenditure under epidemic

charges, the whole or a part of which may be given to the subordinate officer immediately responsible for working the rules, the advance being recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers.

12. *Final report of measures adopted.*—The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar should, fifteen days after the occurrence of the last attack in the area, submit a report on the epidemic and the action taken to the Deputy Commissioner who will transmit the report to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Notification dated 30th August 1929.

Calendar showing the latest dates for the several stages of election to the District Board, Shimoga, under the District Board Regulation III of 1926.

Rule	——	For general constituency
8	Date of publication of the voter's list	9th September 1929
9	Receipt of claims or objections by the Deputy Commissioner	23rd September 1929
12	Publication of the revised list of voters	24th October 1929
15	Publication of calendar	Do
16	Intimation to the Deputy Commissioner by candidates for election	4th November 1929
17	Publication of the list of candidates	14th November 1929
	Date of election	20th December 1929

B. T. KESAVAIENGAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, KADUR DISTRICT.

Notification No. L. B. 19—29-30, dated 24th August 1929.

In continuation of this Office Notification No. L. B. 19—29-30, dated 30th July 1929 published in Part II (A) of the *Mysore Gazette*, on 8th August 1929 inviting applications from Special Constituencies seeking enfranchisement to return members to the District Board to be reconstituted with effect from 1st February 1930, it is hereby notified for general information of the public that the election of members to the Board both from the General and Special Constituencies, has been fixed to take place on 14th December 1929 in accordance with the Calendar detailed hereunder showing the dates of the several stages of election.

Rule	Stage	General constituency	Special constituency
4(c)	Submission of applications for enfranchisement of Associations.	....	Not later than 31st August 1929.
(8)1	Publication of Fair of Voters	14th September 1929, Saturday.	8th October 1929, Tuesday.
9	Receipt of claims of objections by the Deputy Commissioner.	Not later than 28th September 1929, Saturday.	15th October 1929, Tuesday.
15	Publication of calendar	24th October 1929, Thursday.	24th October 1929, Thursday.
12	Publication of Revised list of Voters	24th October 1929, Thursday.	24th October 1929, Thursday.
16	Intimation to Deputy Commissioner by candidates for election.	Not later than 30th October 1929, Wednesday	Not later than 30th October 1929, Wednesday.
17	Publication of list of Candidates	8th November 1929, Friday.	8th November 1929, Friday.
14	Date of Election	14th December 1929, Saturday.	14th December 1929, Saturday.

N. B.—Sections 9 and 10 of Mysore District Board Regulation of 1926 and Rules 2 to 7 of the Election Rules are published hereunder for general information:—

9. *What persons may be voters at elections*:—Every person who is not less than 21 years of age and who is not subject to any disqualification specified in section 10 or any other provision of this Regulation or the rules thereunder, shall be entitled to have his name